

VOLUME XIV. THE END.

THE NATION. WEeping. BOWS IN TEARS.

Over the Remains of Her Dead Ruler, Who Was Brave in War, Was in Peace, Tears to His Yellow Men, and Filled the Measure of His Country's Love.

THE SILENT CRY DROPS FROM HIS NERVELESS GRASP.

And the Pale Woman Dives on His Shadowy Front Into the Mysterious Waters of Eternity, and Passes From Our Mortal Vision Into the Realm of the Great Unseen.

THE LAST BULLETIN SIGNED BY DEATH.

Tells the Tale of a Nation's Loss—The Last Hours—The Cabinet—The News Abroad—The Preparations for the Future—General Notice on the Situation.

The Details of the Day.

THE DARKNESS OF DEATH DEPEEDED BY THE GLOOM OF DEATH.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONG BRANCH, September 19.—Early this morning word was received from Franklin cottage, that the president had passed a comfortable night, and a good bulletin was promised. Almost upon the heels of this came the announcement that the president had another chill, and in consequence of this the morning dressing had been suspended, and that another bulletin would be issued at 12:30 o'clock. During the chill his pulse ran up as high as 145, and shortly afterwards went down to 110. At ten o'clock it was 120.

The greatest alarm was created even before the official bulletin was issued, and there were many wild rumors at the West End and in the village. All the newspaper correspondents drove to the Elberon, and many hundreds of people who appeared to have the most interest in the case called there before noon. The members of the cabinet now here, Messrs. Winthrop, Hunt, Kirkwood and James, also called at the Elberon and saw Mr. MacVeagh shortly after the bulletin was issued. Dispatches were sent to Secretary Blaine and Lincoln informing them of the president's condition. It seemed this morning that nearly every one thought the president would not live till midnight. Even after the chill was over and it was reported that the patient was resting quietly, there was great uneasiness, as it was known that the physicians expected another chill in the evening. The mid-day bulletin did not mend matters. The chill had lasted fifteen minutes and was followed by a rise of temperature and sweating. None of the physicians could give any encouragement. Dr. Boynton said he was much weaker than yesterday, and that since the chill the president in his waking hours had been more or less delirious. As the afternoon wore on it seemed as if hope had been well nigh abandoned. There was a general feeling of gloom among those who have been conversant with the case, such as it is stated, that there has not been since the president was shot. Dr. Bliss was hopeful after the rigor, though acknowledging the great gravity of the case.

All sorts of rumors were rife this morning. One was to the effect that the cabinet had been summoned to the attorney general's cottage soon after the chill. This was not true, though they were notified of the president's danger, and those at the Branch at once called upon Mr. MacVeagh, who explained the president's condition to them. Another was that the vice-president had been summoned to the Branch by the cabinet; but this was authoritatively denied. He has been regularly advised as to the progress of the case, but beyond that nothing has been done. These, and many other rumors, found credence and added much to the anxiety of the people here.

Mrs. Garfield, it is said, was made fully aware of her husband's condition this morning, but she bravely, and had not yet lost hope. She shows but little trace of the suffering she is undergoing. The president himself was also fully cognizant of his condition.

Advices were received here this morning that Secretary Lincoln was on his way to the Branch and was expected to-morrow. Secretary Blaine had not arrived up to late hour last night.

During the afternoon the excitement continued, but not to such a great extent, the noon bulletin somewhat allaying the apprehension for the time being. Dr. Bliss after the evening dressing talked quite confidently, saying "the president had spent a somewhat better day as far as some of the symptoms were concerned than for several days. The cabinet, however, at 10 o'clock had given up all hope. At 10:25 the noble sufferer breathed his last, and immediately the guards were doubled and ingress was refused to all callers.

The Events of Sunday.

ELBERON, September 18.—At 8 a.m. At the examination of the president at 8:30 this morning the temperature was 98, pulse 106 and feeble. There was no perceptible fever last night, the pulse ranging from 102 to 112; the cough was less troublesome than in previous nights, and the expectoration unchanged. He is able to take the nourishment and stimulants required without gastric disturbance nor has there been any evidence of mental aberration during the night.

At 12:45 p.m.—The president is having a comfortable day. Colonel Swain considers that he is having the best Sunday he has had for several weeks. The members of the cabinet have called at Franklin cottage this morning, and express themselves as feeling that there is no reason to anticipate any immediate danger. General Grant also called this morning. He says he was informed that the president was doing nicely.

1 p.m.—There has been no indication this far to warrant an opinion that there will be a recurrence of rigor to-day. The president has had a very comfortable day thus far. This is not indicated by the attending surgeons as ground for reassurance, and those who are constantly with the patient do not venture to predict that there will be no further complications. In fact, they intimate that there is great probability of further unfavorable developments. At this hour his temperature is rising.

INDICATIONS OF DANGER.

1:30 p.m.—The president's pulse at this hour is 120 and temperature 100. Dr. Boynton considers these figures as a favorable indication, inasmuch as high temperature shows that the patient has considerable vitality. Dr. Boynton feels better about the situation, but is still anxious and expects a recurrence of the unfavorable symptoms sooner or later.

6 p.m.—The president, although quite weak, has passed a very quiet day. There has been no recurrence of chill, nor mental disturbance. At 9 a.m., a slight fever took place and began to subside at 11 o'clock, at which time his temperature was 100, pulse 116 and respiration 20. There has been no increase of cough or change in the character of expectoration. At the evening examination at 5:30 his temperature was 98.4, pulse 102 and respiration 20.

A WATERER'S TALK.

A colored waiter in the president's cottage has

just reported that the president had another chill shortly after the evening dressing occurred. He says it was quite severe, and lasted about ten minutes.

7:50 p.m.—Attorney-General MacVeagh has just returned from the Franklin cottage and says that while he did not see either of the attending surgeons, he understood that the president had a slight chill, which lasted about ten minutes.

At this hour, 10:35 p.m., the president is resting quietly and is more comfortable. His pulse is 122 and the temperature is somewhat above normal. There is no improvement in his general condition, and the greatest apprehensions prevail.

THE WATERER'S TALK CONTINUED.

The following telegram was sent to-night: Lowell, London: The president passed a comparatively quiet and comfortable day. But this evening he had another chill of less duration than that of yesterday, but sufficient to increase the very great anxiety already existing. He has also been slowly growing weaker, and his present condition excites the gravest apprehensions. MACVEAGH.

THE DAY REVIEWED.

There were great fears early this morning that a rigor would occur, and in order to prevent its development the attending surgeons ordered applications of hot cloths, which proved a successful treatment. There were indications of cooling of the extremities, but hot applications brought an increase of temperature, and the coolness gradually wore away without producing a chill. Had a rigor occurred this morning, it would, it is thought, have been a very serious one, as the president was extremely enfeebled. Dr. Hamilton went home to-night and will return on Tuesday. With the exception of the renewed efforts which have been employed to keep the temperature from falling below the normal range, the day passed without any event of an extraordinary character. Notwithstanding the comparatively favorable condition of the patient, noted in the evening, however, in less than an hour after its issuance another rigor occurred, lasting about ten minutes. In comparison with the one yesterday it was light, though, as Dr. Bliss remarked to-night, it was severe enough.

Dr. Boynton said to-night that the president's condition compared with yesterday, shows a slight improvement. The low pulse and temperature of last night and this morning, the sound sleep and freedom from the cough and expectoration, were, the doctor said, indications of a very low state of vitality and cannot be considered as favorable symptoms. If he grows stronger there will be a rise in the pulse and temperature, and his cough and expectoration will return at about 11 o'clock to-day. Dr. Boynton said there was a rise in the temperature, and his pulse reached 120; the cough returned and he expected considerable quantities of purulent matter. He also had heavy perspiration to-night. At about six o'clock he had a chill, lasting ten minutes, his pulse reaching 140; it is now 122. The chills, he thought, were possibly a reflex of the president's low state of vitality, but in all probability they are the result of the suppurative process going on in some part of his body.

THE ABSCESS OF THE LUNG.

Regarding the abscess on the president's lung, Dr. Boynton said: "It is what we call secondary abscess; it occurs in the course of blood poisoning, or rather as complications. It is one of the most frequent complications of chronic pyemia. It begins as a lobular condition. Each lobe of the lung is about the size of a pin's head. A number of these become congested, and after a time suppurate and form as many small abscesses. By and by this congestion extends to the surrounding lobules, which, in turn, suppurate, forming other small abscesses. If the patient lives long enough minute abscesses will open into each other, forming pus sacs the size of a marble or hen's egg; that portion of the lung containing the abscess becomes consolidated or hepatized. A portion of the president's right lung, reaching up to the sixth rib, is now consolidated. During an interview to-night Dr. Bliss said the chill which occurred this evening was of about ten minutes' duration. The president suffered considerably from its effects; that no vomiting occurred, and that the patient experienced a reaction immediately after the rigor subsided by the appearance of the fever. When asked the cause of the recurrence of the rigor, the doctor said it may be due to local causes, but if so they are not manifested. I think that the recurrence is due to the enfeebled condition of the patient.

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Dr. Bliss said the president was cheerful and bright during the afternoon; that with the exception of a milk punch about twenty minutes previous to the chill no food had been given him; two and a half ounces of dehydrated beef had been administered by enema during the morning, and about three ounces more would be administered during the night; that it was not probable another chill would occur during the night, that the dullness of the lung had not extended; that the coughing had been very slight to-day, and was mentioned by Mrs. Garfield as having been less than yesterday; that no repair of the wound had occurred for three or four days, and no healthy granulations were visible.

Dr. Bliss said the patient's condition was about the same as last night. The bed-sores have not extended. The president, he stated, takes the situation of his condition as he has right along, and thoroughly understands it. Every possible effort was made to-night to prevent the chill. The doctor said it was reasonable to expect some disturbance during every twenty-four hours.

A DAY LATER.

ELBERON, September 19.—This morning at 8 a.m. the temperature was 98.8, pulse 106 and feeble, respiration 22. At 8:30 a.m. another chill came on, on account of which the dressing was temporarily postponed. A bulletin will be issued at 12:30 p.m.

THE NIGHT REPORT.

Dr. Bliss said the president was cheerful and bright during the afternoon; that with the exception of a milk punch about twenty minutes previous to the chill no food had been given him; two and a half ounces of dehydrated beef had been administered by enema during the morning, and about three ounces more would be administered during the night; that it was not probable another chill would occur during the night, that the dullness of the lung had not extended; that the coughing had been very slight to-day, and was mentioned by Mrs. Garfield as having been less than yesterday; that no repair of the wound had occurred for three or four days, and no healthy granulations were visible.

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A TALK WITH MACVEAGH.

His DISPATCH TO LOWELL AND ITS AFTER-CLAP. ELBERON, September 19.—At 10 o'clock to-night the following was sent to Minister Lowell by Attorney-General MacVeagh:

The president had another chill of considerable severity this morning, which, following so soon after the chill of yesterday, was a very serious one. His pulse became more frequent and feeble than at any time since he recovered from the chill of yesterday. The shock of the wound, and his general condition was more alarming during the day. His system refused to solve itself, and he passed the afternoon and evening comfortably. At this hour he is resting quietly and no disturbance is expected during the night. There has been no gain in strength whatever, and there is, therefore, no decrease of anxiety.

A TALK WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

11:20 p.m.—Attorney-General MacVeagh has just come to the Elberon hotel from the Franklin cottage and made the following statement: "I sent my dispatch to Minister Lowell at 10 p.m. Shortly before Dr. Bliss had seen the president and found his pulse at 106 beats per minute, and all the conditions were then promising a quiet night. The doctor asked the president if he was feeling uncomfortable in any way. The president answered, 'Not at all.' Shortly he afterwards fell asleep, and Dr. Bliss returned to his room across the hall from that occupied by the president. Colonel Swain and Rockwell remained with the president. About fifteen minutes after ten the president awakened and remarked to Colonel Swain that he was suffering great pain and placed his hand over his breast. Dr. Bliss was summoned and when he entered the room he found the president subconsciously without pulse, and the action of the heart was almost undetectable. He said at once that the president was dying, and directed that Mrs. Garfield be called, also the doctors. The president remained in a dying condition until 10:35, when he was pronounced dead. He died of some trouble of the heart, supposed to be neuralgia.

TO THE COMING MAN.

VICE-PRESIDENT ARTHUR ADVISED OF THE PRESIDENT'S DEATH. LONG BRANCH, September 19, 12:25 a.m.—Attorney-General MacVeagh has just sent the following to Vice-President Arthur:

It becomes our painful duty to inform you of the death of President Garfield, and to advise you to take the oath of office as president of the United States without delay. If it concerns your judgment, we will be very glad if you will come here on the earliest train to-morrow.

WILLIAM H. HUNT.

Secretary of the Treasury. THOMAS L. JAMES, Postmaster General. WAYNE MACVEAGH, Attorney General. S. J. KIRKWOOD, Secretary of the Interior.

A DRASTIC SCENE.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE NEWS IN THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Special dispatch to The Constitution. CINCINNATI, September 19.—To-night at half-past ten o'clock, while the Grand opera house was filled

with a large and fashionable audience, gathered to hear Maggie Mitchell in Fanchon, the last act was nearly finished, when the fire bell next door pealed the first solemn note that told of the death of the president. At first, for a few strokes, no one knew why the bell sounded, but when half a dozen peals went forth, a buzz of strange anxiety went through the house, and the unhappy story, Maggie Mitchell left the stage and pretty soon Mr. Shevell, who acted Father Barbeard, came forward and announced that the sad news of the death of the president had just been received and the performance would close. The curtain dropped at once on a deeply saddened audience, and many a handkerchief went up to weeping eyes. The scene was pathetic in the extreme. As I came along the street immense crowds were already fast gathering, and craps were darkening the fronts of store after store—a sad emblem of a nation's desperate grief.

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NEW YORK, September 19.—The news of the president's death, although it was not unexpected, had a depressing effect on the citizens who learned it to-night. Crowds of people had surrounded the bulletin boards at the different newspaper offices in the course of the evening and had patiently for any cheering news of the president's condition, but the posters conveyed no hope, and when the bulletins were put up announcing that the president was dead, genuine expressions of regret and sorrow were heard on all sides. The news spread with lightning-like rapidity throughout the city and is the universal topic of conversation. The bells of the churches of Trinity parish were tolled at short intervals for an hour in memory of the departed president. One afternoon paper issued an extra shortly after the news was received, copies of which were eagerly purchased at any price.

WASHINGTON, September 19.—There was more excitement and greater solitude in the city to-day regarding the president's condition than there has been since he was removed to Elberon. Little or no hope existed in the public mind for the recovery of the president. Even those who had hitherto maintained a blind faith in the happy issue of the national sorrow, abandoned all hope.

There was a settled gloom over the whole city when the sad intelligence of his death was received at 10:45 o'clock. It created little surprise, but every heart that hears of it to-night is gripped and the deep feeling of sadness is not confined to personal or political friends of the dead, but is universal.

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CHATTANOOGA, September 19.—The city is becoming crowded with strangers who have come to attend the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland and the ex-confederates' reception. Public buildings and private houses are being daily decorated. The local, federal and ex-confederate committees had a meeting this afternoon, and decided that, if the rebels should occur at Long Branch, appropriate memorial services shall be the leading feature of the programme.

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At a land meeting on Sunday at Clonakilly, county Cork, at which ten thousand persons were present, resolutions were passed affirming the principles of the land league convention, and pledging those present to continue the present movement till the rebels should be abolished. Mrs. Garfield's memorial services shall be the leading feature of the programme.

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1 p.m.—It can be stated on authority of the cabinet officers now here that Vice-President Arthur has not been summoned, and that no action regarding his coming here has been taken. He has been advised regularly of the president's condition from here as he was from Washington. Secretary Blaine is said to be still in Augusta, Me., and has been kept well informed of the president's condition. Secretary Lincoln is expected to arrive to-night or to-morrow. Dr. Bliss has just gone to the Franklin cottage to make the noon examination. The official bulletin is awaited with anxious anxiety.

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12:30 p.m.—The chill from which the president was suffering at the time the morning bulletin was issued, lasted about fifteen minutes and was followed by a feeble rise of temperature and sweating. He has slept much of the time, but his general condition has not materially changed since. Temperature 98.2, pulse 104 and respiration 20.

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The president had another chill of considerable severity this morning, which, following so soon after the chill of yesterday, was a very serious one. His pulse became more frequent and feeble than at any time since he recovered from the chill of yesterday. The shock of the wound, and his general condition was more alarming during the day. His system refused to solve itself, and he passed the afternoon and evening comfortably. At this hour he is resting quietly and no disturbance is expected during the night. There has been no gain in strength whatever, and there is, therefore, no decrease of anxiety.

A TALK WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

11:20 p.m.—Attorney-General MacVeagh has just come to the Elberon hotel from the Franklin cottage and made the following statement: "I sent my dispatch to Minister Lowell at 10 p.m. Shortly before Dr. Bliss had seen the president and found his pulse at 106 beats per minute, and all the conditions were then promising a quiet night. The doctor asked the president if he was feeling uncomfortable in any way. The president answered, 'Not at all.' Shortly he afterwards fell asleep, and Dr. Bliss returned to his room across the hall from that occupied by the president. Colonel Swain and Rockwell remained with the president. About fifteen minutes after ten the

NOTABLE EVENTS.

VICE-PRESIDENTS WHO HAVE SUCCEDED TO VACANCIES.

An interesting chapter of Federal history, showing the Presidential Succession, was published by the Senate and the House of Representatives, with them—The Present Call.

Washington, Oct.

Three vacancies only have been created in the presidential office by death since the beginning of the government, the first two by the natural death of the chief magistrate, the last by his murder at the hand of an assassin. Presidents William Henry Harrison, Zachary Taylor and Abraham Lincoln died in office, and were succeeded by Vice-Presidents John Tyler, Millard Fillmore and Andrew Johnson. All the deaths took place in this city. The first, that of Gen. Harrison, occurred on Sunday, April 4, 1841, during a session of congress, after he had been in the presidency one month. Immediately after the decease, Mr. Webster, Jr., the chief clerk of the state department, accompanied by Mr. Beall, an officer of the senate, set out for the residence of Vice-President Tyler, at Williamsburg, Va., bearing the following letter:

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1841.—To John Tyler, vice-president of the United States: Sir, It has become our most painful duty to inform you that William Henry Harrison, late president of the United States, has departed this life.

This distressing event took place this day at the residence of the president, at 5 o'clock, at which time he was in the morning.

We lose no time in dispatching the chief clerk of the state department, as a special messenger, to bear you these melancholy tidings.

We have the honor to be, with the highest regard, your obedient servant.

DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

JOHN TYLER, Secretary of the Treasury.

JOHN J. CRITCHFIELD, Attorney General.

FRANCIS GRANGER, Postmaster General.

George E. Badger, Secretary of the Navy.

There was at that time no secretary of the interior.

Vice-President Tyler, in response to this summons, immediately left home for this city, in which he arrived at 5 o'clock on the morning of April 6. At 12 o'clock, noon, the cabinet, except the secretary of the navy, called upon him at Brown's hotel, where he was staying, to pay their official and personal respects. Mr. Tyler had not then received the news, having taken the oath of office as vice-president, but being advised, he did so before Judge Cranch. Below is a copy of the oath and certificate.

I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States.

JOHN TYLER.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, City and County of Washington, ss.—I, William Cranch, chief justice of the district court of the United States, do hereby certify that the above named John Tyler personally appeared before me this day, and, after taking the oath of office, was qualified to perform the duties and exercise the powers and office of president of the United States, without any legal impediment, and he has taken as vice-president, yet, as doubts may arise, and for greater caution, took and subscribed the foregoing oath before me.

None of President Harrison's cabinet remained in the President's office, and Tyler's term, Secretary of State Webster stayed longest, resigning May 9, 1843. The other members resigned September 13, 1841.

President Tyler died at the white house on Tuesday, July 10, 1860, after a long illness, in his session, one year, four months and five days after his inauguration. On Wednesday, July 10, Vice-President Fillmore sent the following communication, which was received by the secretary of the senate.

To the Senate of the United States:

In consequence of the lamented death of Zachary Taylor, late president of the United States, I shall no longer occupy this high office, and I have thought that a formal communication to that effect, through your secretary, might enable you to more promptly proceed to the election of a new president.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Washington, July 10, 1860.

Mr. Fillmore's communication to both houses of congress the following message:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: I have to perform the melancholy duty of announcing to you that Zachary Taylor, late president of the United States, has deceased last evening, at half past six, at the residence of his family, and surrounded by affectionate friends, and in the full possession of all his faculties. Among his last words were those which he uttered with emphatic distinctness: "I have always done my duty—I am ready to die—my only regret is for the friends I leave behind me."

Having announced to you the death of this man, I have the honor to say that I propose this day, at 12 o'clock, in the hall of the house of representatives, in the presence of both houses of congress, to take the oath prescribed by the constitution, to enable me to enter on the execution of the office which this event has devolved upon me.

Washington, July 10, 1860. MILLARD FILLMORE.

At 12 o'clock, noon, Mr. Fillmore, the cabinet, Chief Justice Cranch, of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, and the senate of the United States, having entered the hall of the house of representatives, Judge Cranch administered the oath of office.

The cabinet at that time consisted of John M. Clayton, of Delaware, secretary of state; William M. Meredith, of Pennsylvania, secretary of the treasury; George W. Crawford, of Georgia, secretary of war; William B. Ballah, of Preston, Virginia, secretary of the navy; Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, secretary of the interior, the first incumbent of that office; Jacob Collamer, of Vermont, postmaster-general, and Beverly Johnson, of Maryland, attorney-general. All these gentlemen resigned a few days after President Fillmore's assumption of his office, and an entirely new cabinet was appointed by him July 20, 1860.

President Lincoln was shot at Ford's theater, in this city, on the night of April 14, 1865, and died at twenty minutes past 7 o'clock on the next (Saturday) morning, one month and eleven days after the commencement of his second term of office.

After his death, Attorney-General Speed waited on Vice-President Johnson at the Kirkwood house, and handed him the following communication, signed by all the members of the cabinet, except Secretary of State Seward, who was unable on account of illness to attend the cabinet.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1865.—Sir: Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States, was shot by an assassin last evening at Ford's theater in this city, and died at the hour of 7 o'clock on the next day. About the same time at which the president was shot, an assassin entered the sick chamber of the Hon. W. B. Seward, secretary of the navy, and stabbed him in several places in the throat, neck and face, severely, if not mortally, wounding him. Other members of the cabinet's family were dangerously wounded by the assassin while making his escape. By the death of President Lincoln the office of president has devolved, under the constitution, upon you. The emergency of the government demands that you should immediately qualify, according to requirements of the constitution, to enter upon the duties of president of the United States. If you will please make known your pleasure, such arrangements as you deem proper will be made. Your obedient servants.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury; EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War; GIBBONS WELLES, Secretary of the Navy; J. P. USHER, Secretary of the Interior; WILLIAM DENISON, Postmaster General; JAMES SPEED, Attorney General.

To Andrew Johnson, Vice-President of the United States.

Mr. Johnson responded by requesting that the ceremonies take place at his rooms in the Kirkwood house, at 10 o'clock. At that hour the following gentlemen assembled at the Kirkwood: Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase; Messrs. McCulloch and Speed, of the cabinet; Francis P. Blair, Sr., Hon. Montgomery Blair, Senators Foot, of Vermont; Yates, of Illinois; Ramsey, of Minnesota; Stewart, of Nevada; Hale, of New Hampshire, and General Farnsworth, of Illinois. The chief justice administered the following oath to Mr. Johnson:

I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States.

Official notice of this assumption of the duties of the presidency was communicated to the country by Secretary Stanton, together

with a formal announcement that President Johnson would retain the existing cabinet and that they "would go on and discharge their respective duties in the same manner as before the deplorable event that had changed the head of the government."

The Reception of the News in Atlanta—The Surprise Caused by It—The Origin of the Trouble—How the Deed Was Accomplished—A Visit to the Scene of the Suicide.

The brief announcement of the tragic end made to life by Judge Thomas A. Foster, of Calhoun, in Sunday's CONSTITUTION, created no little stir in Atlanta's commercial circles, where he was well known, highly respected and greatly esteemed for his many good qualities as a gentleman, and his sterling worth as a business man.

The account was brief, but the fact was due to an inability to reach our correspondent at Calhoun, who was on his way to Washington in advance of the local reporters was sent to Calhoun to gather the particulars of the death which has cast a gloom not only over the county of Gordon, but over the entire northern portion of the state, for no man was more widely known in the counties adjacent to Gordon than Judge Foster.

After the reporter's arrival he met Mr. Harlan, Judge Foster's partner, who said Mr. Harlan, after the reporter had made his mission known, "Judge Foster is dead; and what is worse, died by his own hand. He was one of the noblest men that ever breathed—kind, benevolent and generous, he never lost an opportunity to do some one a kind act. He was a pure, noble Christian, surrounded by a bright, intelligent and devoted family, and why he should have hurried himself before the bar of God, we cannot say. He was a man who loved and loved and adored him is the greatest mystery of my life."

As is generally known, the firm of Harlan & Foster controlled the leading mercantile business in Georgia county. Their house was located near Judge Foster's residence, where he had lived happily with his wife and children for years. The store was a large one, and was well supplied on either side and a counting room in the rear.

Since his association with Mr. Harlan began Judge Foster's life was a life of business. Mr. Harlan devoted himself to his farm.

On Saturday morning last Judge Foster got up as usual, and went to his room, where he found Mr. B. B. Harlan, a son of his partner, who was clerking in the store. After passing a good morning to each other, and a few minutes and then coming out went to the depot where he gave some orders concerning the shipping some cotton. He then returned to the store, and after conversing with Mr. M. S. Robertson, his book-keeper, stepped up to the desk and wrote, as it was afterwards ascertained, two or three lines, which he placed in envelopes, sealed up, directed and put into his inside coat pocket. He then came back into the store, and went to the counting room, where he found Mr. B. B. Harlan, a son of his partner, who was clerking in the store. After passing a good morning to each other, and a few minutes and then coming out went to the depot where he gave some orders concerning the shipping some cotton. He then returned to the store, and after conversing with Mr. M. S. 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THE RISING SUN.

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Who Mr. Arthur is, whence he sprang, the character of his ancestors, his own advent into politics, what he has already accomplished, and his probable future.

Gath's sketch of President Arthur.

The Baptist church is responsible for Chester A. Arthur. His father was one of those sterling old men who have made the Baptist clergy missionaries and civilizers. Almost as early as there were Puritans in England there were also Baptists. After much persecution, the Baptists obtained toleration under William of Orange. In Scotland and the north of Ireland many of the Calvinists adopted the Baptist idea, and claimed that baptism had even a higher earthly antiquity than Christianity. The Baptists are in general Calvinistic congregationalists, with the great central idea of baptism as the leading bond of faith and an indispensable rite. Like all Calvinists the Baptists were early advocates of colleges and of education. If you can imagine a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian, with all his other qualities intensified by the ardor of his views on baptism, you can behold General Arthur's father. He was born and educated at Belfast, Ireland, and came to Canada, and thence, seeking newer fields and larger congregations, crossed the American line, and while settled a few miles east of St. Albans, Vermont, General Arthur was born in the township of Fairfield.

Probably his father had to recross the line to preach, and even to reside, after the general's birth; and this has led to some notion that the vice-president was born in Canada, an idea which I think is to be classed with that of Wilkes Booth being still alive and Mr. Stanton having cut his throat.

It is not reasonable that a gentleman aware of his disabilities should take the oath as vice-president. Yet it is sometimes hard for men of itinerant clerical parentage, born fifty years ago, to be thoroughly accurate about their birthplace. General Arthur's father probably lived in twenty different towns, and preached in about that number of churches, after the son was born. The general drift of his residence was down the east side of Lake Champlain to the foot of the lake, and then southern Vermont, around the field of Bennington and over into New York state, about in the quarter of the Hoosac tunnel, and so on to Troy, Albany and Schenectady.

The old man was called to the city of New York a few years before the war, and had quite a good church here called the Calvary Baptist. He was not only a minister but an author, something of the style of Disraeli's father. While Ben Disraeli, the elder, wrote the "Curiosities of Literature," Rev. William Arthur wrote the "Origin of Modern Names."

About 1875 the old man died, bequeathing his son collector of the port of New York and considerable of a man in the councils of the radical republican party. The benevolence, warmth of character, and love of knowledge in William Arthur are often talked of by other clergymen and by some politicians here.

It is probable that General Arthur's mother was a New England woman. Her name indicates it both in the prenom and the surname—Melvina Stone. William and Melvina Arthur had a good, big yankee family, five daughters and two sons. The second son went into war, was a good officer and is now major and paymaster in the regular service. He probably owes to his brother his durable situation in the service. Not much is known about the daughters.

Chester A. Arthur has unquestionably been the center of the family for the past twenty years, and has given status to his father, as well as his father's children. As we shall see further on, this son carried the Baptist preacher's stock into one of the oldest families of Virginia.

Like most clergymen, William Arthur thought about the best he could do for his children was to educate them. Preachers seldom acquire money unless they marry it, and Chester Arthur was sent to Union college at Schenectady, New York. Very little is said about this institution, nowadays, though it still flourishes moderately, and has a strong list of alumni. It stands in the very middle of Schenectady.

Schenectady, a few miles west of Troy and Albany, and south of Saratoga, is one of the early Dutch settlements of New York, and after the revolution General Schuyler started the formation of a college there. It was chartered by the "Regents of the University" (of whom Whitlaw Reid is now one) near the close of Washington's administration. It was a Calvinistic college, and its first two presidents were John Blair Smith, of Hamden-Sidney, Virginia, and Jonathan Edwards, son of the metaphysician. Finally that remarkable man, Eliphalet Nott, the son of poor parents in Connecticut, was called to Union college when he was only thirty-one years old.

Dr. Nott was a preacher at Cherry Valley, New York, and in the Presbyterian church at Albany. When Alexander Hamilton was killed Dr. Knott delivered a powerful eulogy upon him from the pulpit, and an attack on dueling. As soon as Nott took charge of Union college he applied a business head to making it rich, and among his investments was the purchase of what is now a city opposite Manhattan island at Hunter's point. The New York Potter family, of whom Clarkson Potter is the most distinguished, is descended from Dr. Nott, and the original Potter was one of Nott's professors at Union.

Under this eccentric, yet luminous man, Arthur received his education and graduated in 1849. He immediately took up Dr. Nott's old calling, and teaching school at Vermont. With about five hundred dollars he started for New York City, where Erasmus D. Culver, a congressman who had just lost his seat, had a law office, and with him Arthur began to study law. Arthur himself concluded to go west and establish himself in some satisfactory town, and he picked a young man named Gardner to be his law partner.

They looked at several towns in growing parts of the west, but thought their opportunities would not be so good as if they came back to the city of New York. Arthur was good looking, and he became acquainted with the widow and daughter of Lieutenant Herndon, of the American navy, Virginia people.

William Lewis Herndon had been drowned in 1837, at the age of forty-four, on the ship Central America, which he commanded. He was born in the town where General Washington's mother died, and in the vicinity of which Washington was raised. Frederickburg, and was the brother-in-law of Lieutenant Maury, the Virginia rebel and scientific man. Herndon explored the Amazon river, and had a high reputation, when the Central America was raised. Frederickburg, and was the brother-in-law of Lieutenant Maury, the Virginia rebel and scientific man. Herndon explored the Amazon river, and had a high reputation, when the Central America was raised.

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It has been said, with good reason, that

General Arthur compelled the concessions, on the street railroad cars, for colored people to ride.

The Fourth Avenue street railroad, New York, which belongs to the Hamilton street railroad company, undertook one day to put a black woman off. It was done with violence, and she applied to Arthur, who brought suit and got a verdict of \$500 against the company. The next day after this verdict an order was posted up on the cars allowing colored people to ride. Previously, throughout the immense length of New York island, only one railroad allowed black people to be passengers, and then only in particular cars.

William H. Seward, in 1859, was concerned in this Pennsylvania case. He turned his attention to the politics of anti-slavery. A requisition from Virginia was made upon Governor Leonard in that year for three colored seamen who had concealed a slave in their vessel, and the attempt to put Conkling back in the senate after he resigned, where he was also beaten. These two failures ought to have an instructive influence upon the vice-president. It is current belief that they have affected his confidence in the present that he will seek out some Conkling, or other man of power, to advise with if greater duties should devolve upon him.

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The next year, while the whigs still struggled to keep their organization, the conservatives met at Syracuse, one made up of anti-Nebraska democrats, and presided over by Reuben E. Fenton, the other straight-out republican, led by John A. King and Edwin D. Morgan. It was here that Arthur took position under Morgan, like himself a native of New England. The Morgan republicans were beaten. Mr. King became governor, however, in 1857, and two years afterward Morgan was elected. There have since been three republican governors in New York, Fenton, Dix and Cornell, and four democratic governors, Seymour, Hoffman, Tilden and Robinson.

Edwin D. Morgan, without having literary or speaking abilities, was a level-headed man of a rather phlegmatic temperament, perfect in his views against slavery, and in favor of the union, if necessary by war. He was a dealer in groceries, produce, sugar, etc., and had made considerable money, but his most important enterprise was in consolidating the New York Central railroad, and he was him a his toward Albany. When elected governor he called on various young men to make ready for the threatened war between the sections. Arthur had been in the state militia, an important feature of New York state institutions. The militia, he was well kept up, and is under rigid state supervision. Morgan successfully made Arthur engineer-in-chief, inspector-general, and finally quartermaster-general. During the war New York raised an enormous sum, such as would credit to a very large nation. Arthur transacted the purchasing business of the state to an enormous amount of money without incurring any scandal, and came out of the office not much ahead. It is said that he refused every present sent to him, whether of military clothing, saddles, horses or truffles. Yet he did make money at the close, when large numbers of war claims were put in the hands of Arthur & Gardner. This firm also became celebrated for the speed with which it could draft and push through legislative bills at Albany or Washington.

It is said that Tom Murphy, afterward collector of the port, drew Arthur into politics, by having the city government in Tammany in his hands. Arthur was a tax collector, and in turn Arthur assisted a man called Murphy a state senator. After Grant reached the presidency he put Murphy into the place of collector of the port, whereupon there was loud opposition, followed by Murphy's resignation, and at Murphy's request, Grant then made Arthur collector of the port, much to the surprise of the people, who in general knew little about him.

For the next ten years, however, the constant investigations of the custom house and the huge business it did for the country made Arthur a marked man. When he was removed by Hayes strong petitions were prepared in protest. But General Merritt took the place and held it until the recent confirmation of Robertson.

In the mean time Arthur, who had developed into a pretty bright politician, any and got complete control of the Conkling machine in New York, became the regular engineer of the republican campaigns. It was he who decided to support Cooper, democrat, for mayor, and to oppose Fenton, republican, at Vermont. With about five hundred dollars he started for New York City, where Erasmus D. Culver, a congressman who had just lost his seat, had a law office, and with him Arthur began to study law. Arthur himself concluded to go west and establish himself in some satisfactory town, and he picked a young man named Gardner to be his law partner.

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cepting the nomination for vice-president, which has turned out to be Conkling's only salvation in the time of despair. General Arthur might, therefore, begin to consider himself a wise politician, and Conkling, although the nomination of Arthur was not well received in New York, because he was considered to be rather a city politician than a statesman, yet it no doubt did strengthen the ticket in this quarter. He has seen every day conducting the campaign in this state, and to some extent throughout the country, working methodically and with altered habits, and many men were induced to contribute in New York by the sight of this rather cheery-faced gentleman going to his office like another man to a bank, morning after morning.

Arthur has made two mistakes since he became vice-president. The first was to endeavor to elect Crowley senator against the governor's friend Platt, in which he was beaten. The next was the attempt to put Conkling back in the senate after he resigned, where he was also beaten. These two failures ought to have an instructive influence upon the vice-president. It is current belief that they have affected his confidence in the present that he will seek out some Conkling, or other man of power, to advise with if greater duties should devolve upon him.

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From True Stories for My Little Girl: "As William Wilkins was walking in the garden one day, he met his dear sister and this he said: 'Why is a squish like a little news? Because, said this wicked boy, the older he grows the more of a yell he will be.' His good grand-mama overheard him, and went to bed sick with grief."—Vanity Fair Juvenile Library.

The next year, while the whigs still struggled to keep their organization, the conservatives met at Syracuse, one made up of anti-Nebraska democrats, and presided over by Reuben E. Fenton, the other straight-out republican, led by John A. King and Edwin D. Morgan. It was here that Arthur took position under Morgan, like himself a native of New England. The Morgan republicans were beaten. Mr. King became governor, however, in 1857, and two years afterward Morgan was elected. There have since been three republican governors in New York, Fenton, Dix and Cornell, and four democratic governors, Seymour, Hoffman, Tilden and Robinson.

Edwin D. Morgan, without having literary or speaking abilities, was a level-headed man of a rather phlegmatic temperament, perfect in his views against slavery, and in favor of the union, if necessary by war. He was a dealer in groceries, produce, sugar, etc., and had made considerable money, but his most important enterprise was in consolidating the New York Central railroad, and he was him a his toward Albany. When elected governor he called on various young men to make ready for the threatened war between the sections. Arthur had been in the state militia, an important feature of New York state institutions. The militia, he was well kept up, and is under rigid state supervision. Morgan successfully made Arthur engineer-in-chief, inspector-general, and finally quartermaster-general. During the war New York raised an enormous sum, such as would credit to a very large nation. Arthur transacted the purchasing business of the state to an enormous amount of money without incurring any scandal, and came out of the office not much ahead. It is said that he refused every present sent to him, whether of military clothing, saddles, horses or truffles. Yet he did make money at the close, when large numbers of war claims were put in the hands of Arthur & Gardner. This firm also became celebrated for the speed with which it could draft and push through legislative bills at Albany or Washington.

It is said that Tom Murphy, afterward collector of the port, drew Arthur into politics, by having the city government in Tammany in his hands. Arthur was a tax collector, and in turn Arthur assisted a man called Murphy a state senator. After Grant reached the presidency he put Murphy into the place of collector of the port, whereupon there was loud opposition, followed by Murphy's resignation, and at Murphy's request, Grant then made Arthur collector of the port, much to the surprise of the people, who in general knew little about him.

For the next ten years, however, the constant investigations of the custom house and the huge business it did for the country made Arthur a marked man. When he was removed by Hayes strong petitions were prepared in protest. But General Merritt took the place and held it until the recent confirmation of Robertson.

In the mean time Arthur, who had developed into a pretty bright politician, any and got complete control of the Conkling machine in New York, became the regular engineer of the republican campaigns. It was he who decided to support Cooper, democrat, for mayor, and to oppose Fenton, republican, at Vermont. With about five hundred dollars he started for New York City, where Erasmus D. Culver, a congressman who had just lost his seat, had a law office, and with him Arthur began to study law. Arthur himself concluded to go west and establish himself in some satisfactory town, and he picked a young man named Gardner to be his law partner.

They looked at several towns in growing parts of the west, but thought their opportunities would not be so good as if they came back to the city of New York. Arthur was good looking, and he became acquainted with the widow and daughter of Lieutenant Herndon, of the American navy, Virginia people.

Under this eccentric, yet luminous man, Arthur received his education and graduated in 1849. He immediately took up Dr. Nott's old calling, and teaching school at Vermont. With about five hundred dollars he started for New York City, where Erasmus D. Culver, a congressman who had just lost his seat, had a law office, and with him Arthur began to study law. Arthur himself concluded to go west and establish himself in some satisfactory town, and he picked a young man named Gardner to be his law partner.

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ST. JACOB'S OIL.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacob's Oil as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial bottle sent free to every sufferer with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

BOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.
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BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

TRADE MARK

BITTERS

ATRUETONIC.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS are a certain cure for all diseases requiring a complete tonic; especially Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc. Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. Acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all druggists at \$1.00 a bottle.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO.,
Baltimore, Md.
See that all Iron Bitters are made by Brown Chemical Co. and have crossed red lines and trade mark on wrapper.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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HOFSTETTER'S BITTERS.

HOFSTETTER'S BITTERS.

CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

THOUGH SHAKEN IN EVERY JOINT

And free with fever and ague, or bilious remittent, the system may yet be freed from malignant virus with Hofstetter's Stomach Bitters. Protect the system against it with this beneficent and specific, which is furthermore a supreme remedy for liver complaint, constipation, dyspepsia, debility, rheumatism, kidney troubles and other ailments.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.
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THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME.

Murray & Lanman's FLORIDA WATER.

Best for TOILET, BATH, and SICK ROOM.

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PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy cure of Nervous Weakness, Loss of Vitality, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Indigestion, Constipation of Bowels, Defective Memory, and Disorders brought on by overwork and Excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients, and is plain to follow. Address: B. W. MACRAE, 126 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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RECORD'S VITAL RESTORATIVE.

RECORD'S VITAL RESTORATIVE

Record's Vital Restorative has been indorsed by the Academy of Medicine, Paris, as an infallible specific for Nervous and Physical Debility, etc., contains no phosphorus, cantharides or other poison; is purely vegetable; is a sugar-coated pill, can be had in capsules, or in the form of a liquid. Dr. S. BROWN SIGESMOND, 40 World Building, New York; none genuine without the signature of S. B. Sigesmond on side of each box of 50 pills. \$1.50; of 100, \$3; 400, \$10; sent by mail upon receipt of price. Sold by all Druggists.

Notifies is hereby given that R. L. De Luser, of New York, is no longer authorized to act as agent for Record's Vital Restorative.

The counterfeiter of Record's Vital Restorative tried to keep the agency and prepare himself with a spurious imitation and change the name from Record's Vital Restorative to Dr. Richard's Restorative, to have a similarity in name.

The testimonials of Drs. R. Blanchard, C. Chevalier, M. Perigord, Froberg and Sir Thompson, are copied from my circulars.

FRAUD EXPOSED.

Dr. Record, of Paris, wrote to Wm. R. Woodward, of the well-known firm of E. Fongera & Co., of 30 N. William street, New York City, instructing him to order that the bogus letter with his (Dr. Record's) name forged thereon and published in various papers be discontinued immediately, or he should commence legal proceedings without delay.

The letter published by deLuser and which he pretends to have received from Dr. Record, is false. Dr. Record, of 6 rue de Tournon, Paris, writes under date of April 13th, 1881, that he never knew R. L. De Luser, of New York City, or sent him any formula. Neither has he ever authorized deLuser to use his name in any remedy whatever, and that the signature of the letter published by deLuser and purporting to come from him is copied or transferred from an original, but the text is not his handwriting.

The genuine can be had at Schumann's Pharmacy, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Sigesmond agrees to forfeit \$5,000 for any failure to cure with Record's Vital Restorative (under special advice) for any impure or injurious ingredient. Over 10,000 cures in the U. S. alone has been effected within the last five years.

Address, with inclosed post stamp for descriptive circular with testimonials and symptoms, to Dr. S. B. Sigesmond, 40 World Building, New York City, sep 16 to 15 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66 68 70 72 74 76 78 80 82 84 86 88 90 92 94 96 98 100

BOYNTON'S GAS FURNACE.

HEAT your houses THOROUGHLY (during such weather as the PAST ONE way) by using

BOYNTON'S Gas-Tight Durable Furnaces.

THOUSANDS have had constant and SEVERE use during the past 22 YEARS, and in GOOD CONDITION to-day, without REPAIRS or EXPENSE. Cheapest to buy and use. Have MORE POWER, greater DURABILITY, and are fitted with more MODERN IMPROVEMENTS for SAVING FUEL AND LABOR than any furnace now in use. Producing LARGE VOLUME of pure WARM AIR perfectly FREE from ASHES. Immensely POPULAR and UNRIVALLED success. Send for circular.

RICHEY, BOYNTON & CO., Manufacturers,
224 Water Street, New York.

Sold by H. H. SCOTT & BELLINGRATH, Atlanta, Georgia, July 14—3m thur sat tues

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE GENERAL MANAGER,
ATLANTA, GA., September 3, 1881.

Commencing Sunday, 4th instant, the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

NO. 2 EAST DAILY.
L'v Atlanta - 8:30 am
" Savannah - 10:30 am
" Jacksonville - 12:30 pm
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" Jacksonville - 3:30 pm
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LOCAL TIN-TYPES

FROM OUR REPORTER'S POCKET CAMERAS.

Yesterday in the City—What was done and said by Home-Polks and Strangers—The Gossip of the Town as Taken on the Fly—In and About the Courts and Departments.

OUT \$300—P. H. Snook's valuable carriage horse died Sunday evening last. He was one of the most valuable horses in Atlanta.

TO CINCINNATI—The Kentucky train Sunday afternoon and night carried large crowds of Atlanta people to Cincinnati, who will witness the exposition in that city.

DEATH OF MR. SNOW—Yesterday, at the residence of Mr. G. S. Smith, 21 North Pryor, in this city, Mr. Snook, a well-known citizen, died after a long and painful illness. He had many friends who will regret to learn of his demise. His funeral will take place at 2:30 p. m. to-day.

SWEET TEETH—Some time Sunday evening Snook's candy factory on Hunter street was broken into and robbed. The burglars gained access by prying a window open, and carried off a quantity of candies were taken away. It is thought, from the footprints about the window, that the theft was committed by boys.

A SMALL FIRE—A small cottage situated on the McDonough road, just outside of the city limits, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. When the fire was first discovered the house was so far consumed as to render it impossible to save it. The house was away from home and the contents were destroyed.

KEARNSVILLE DEMOCRAT—We have neglected to mention before the enlargement of this paper. It has recently been taken charge of by Edward Young and John M. G. Smith, both well known in Atlanta. It is now one of our best country exchanges. It is full of news and full of good reading matter. We score it as one of the best of Georgia weeklies.

STORE BURGLARIZED—Saturday night last Captain Fuller's store, on Marietta street, was entered by burglars. In the rear of the store there are two windows, and it was through one of these that the entrance was effected. On the outside of the window were a lot of iron bars, which were torn off, and then the window was pried open. After entering the store the burglars made way with a lot of coffee, some flour, sugar, ham, lard, etc. The exact value of the stolen goods is not known.

A NEW ENTERPRISE—Mr. L. W. Scoville, proprietor of the Kimball, has just returned from New York where he has been purchasing an outfit for a first-class restaurant which he will open in the Kimball house building on Wall street in a few days. The restaurant is to be first-class in all respects and will be furnished in magnificent style. It will have a seating capacity for seventy persons and will be in charge of M. L. Oglesby. Mr. Scoville promises that the Kimball house restaurant shall be the finest thing in the south.

MEAT THEFT—Yesterday Philip Sheel, a colored gentleman, was caloused by Captain Connolly and Officer Veal. It appears that Sheel has been in the employ of O. S. Neal, the Peachtree street butcher, for some time as delivery boy. On Saturday last he was instructed to deliver some meat to Dr. Bellamy and some to another customer, but instead of obeying his orders Sheel let the meat and meat to a colored lady. When captured the baskets were recovered. He will have a preliminary trial to-day.

SENT TO JAIL—Asbury Lee, a negro man, was yesterday committed to jail by Judge Tanner. Sunday evening last a negro woman known as Mandy Johnson requested Captain Connolly to arrest Lee. She alleged that he had snatched her pocket book, containing some money and jewelry, from her. Upon representation the arrest was made by the captain, who prepared a warrant for Lee, charging him with larceny from the person, and upon this warrant he was committed to jail.

AN EXCURSION MANAGER—Among the arrivals in Atlanta yesterday was Mr. A. Williams, general manager of the Memphis and Little Rock railroad, who has probably worked more and excursions west than any man in the trade. With him a consortium of representatives of the Louisville Courier-Journal, New York Herald, and many others too numerous to mention. The library also subscribes for nearly all the leading magazines, and Harper's and Frank Leslie's illustrated weekly papers—London News, New York Times, etc.

CARD OF THANKS—The committee appointed at a regular meeting of the Gate City Guard to return the thanks of the company to the ladies who so kindly assisted them at their annual reception held last evening to express to Mrs. P. H. Snook and Miss Mabel Haynes their sincere thanks for the vocal music of the entertainment which was so highly appreciated by the audience, and a very pleasant feature of the evening.

WE ARE ALSO indebted to Mr. R. B. Toy and Mr. Samuel Bradley for vocal and instrumental music; to Mr. Arthur Elwell for his pleasing recitations; to Mr. L. Dettie, who, with his usual dexterity, allowed us the use of the opera house. To all of these ladies and gentlemen we again extend our sincere thanks, and to Mr. Jonathan Brown, who was so helpful for the friendly interest manifested in the company, as expressed in his letter to us.

MR. F. AMOROS, C. E. SCOTCH, Committee.

CATCHED IN ATLANTA—Late Sunday evening a stranger went to the station house and stated to Mr. Buchanan, station house keeper, that his name was Estes; that his home was at Morris station on the central railroad; that his house had been broken into that morning while he was sleeping, and that he had lost a quantity of wearing apparel and fifteen dollars in money; that he knew who the thieves were and that he had left them to Atlanta where he had lost sight of them. Mr. Estes then gave Mr. Buchanan an accurate description of the thieves and requested his aid in capturing them. Soon after Mr. Estes left the station house, Mr. Buchanan imparted his information to Officer Veal, and in a short time the two were diligently engaged in searching for the burglars; and after several hours spent in a fruitless search, struck a trail which led to their capture yesterday morning while they were crossing the bridge. When caloused the negroes denied being the parties wanted, but when Mr. Estes faced them they owned up. The clothes were recovered, but no money had been recovered. Their names are William Therman and John Brown.

STRANGE CONDUCT—About two years ago Mr. L. C. Butler, foreman in Elias May & Co's press room, was robbed of \$25. The money was in his pants' pocket, and although the robbery was investigated at the time nothing could be ascertained, and in a short while the matter was entirely forgotten. Sunday night last while Mr. Butler and his lady were sitting on the porch at their residence on Fort street a colored boy came up to the gate and asking for Mr. Butler handed him a note. Mr. Butler, who had presumed it was a note addressed to him, asked the boy for an answer was required, but the boy said "no" and walked away. Mr. Butler then went to the house and tearing open the envelope was surprised to see two brand new five dollar bills enclosed therein. With the bills was the following note:

"This is yours; keep it. I would have given it to you sooner, but was serving Satan. I am trying to be a Christian now. Forgive me, please, for stealing it—I believe God will."

After reading the note Mr. Butler stepped to the gate and called for the messenger, but no response was received. Unless this is a part of the \$25 stolen from his pants pocket, Mr. Butler can't imagine where it came from.

ABOUT THE HOUSE—There was some indication of a variance between the lawyers and the former representatives in the house yesterday, on the bill to make persons selling fertilizers warrant the same to be sold to the purpose for which they are sold. The former speakers exhibited a disposition to break through the strict terms of the contract signed in purchasing fertilizers, and the lawyers manifested a holy regard for the sanctity of contracts. Mr. Sweet, chairman of the committee on enrollment, shows his great usefulness as a legislator in expediting business, and has been kept busy working during the whole session, and for the last few days he has done much to facilitate progress by his tact and vigilance in settling the matter to secure an adherence to the regular order of business.

If the questions yet to come before the house prove to be as knotty and are as warmly contested as the bills repealing the tax on traveling sewing-machine dealers, and making dealers in fertilizers warrant the same to be sold to the purpose for which they are sold, the legislature can hardly finish its work by the 23d inst.

The beautiful plans for the new state house still adorn the walls of the representative hall, and right above them are large patches of the ceiling still wet and discolored by the rains of last week. But neither the beauty of the one nor the shabbiness of the other suffices to convince our economical legislators of the fact that a new capitol building is needed as quickly as possible.

Mr. Garrard, in debate on Saturday, said that the railroad commission was composed of one lawyer, one railroad man and one gentleman; but he explained that the latter term also included the lawyer and the railroad man.

CAPTURED BY CONNOLLY—Sunday morning Captain Connolly recovered quite a quantity of goods belonging to Miss Mary Kennedy, the retail shirt milliner. For some time past Kennedy had been in her employ a small negro known as Jim Harper, and although she has

been missing small articles constantly for the past month, she never suspected the boy until a few days ago.

Yesterday morning, her suspicion being fully aroused, Captain Connolly was called in and acquainted with the case, and in a few minutes he was down to hard work in his efforts to locate the thief and stolen goods.

In a short while the captain ascertained that Harper's mother lived on Church street. He then repaired to the house, which he entered armed with a search warrant, and in a few seconds was rewarded by finding the very articles he was searching for.

The woman said that her son had brought the goods home at various times, and that he always took them to her in a trunk. While prosecuting his search Captain Connolly and Officer Rapp also found a handsome jewelry case upon which was engraved "W. H. Kennedy."

PERSONAL—Colonel W. J. Houston of the Air-Line, accompanied by his beautiful and accomplished daughter, left Sunday night for St. Louis, Denver, Cheyenne, St. Paul and Milwaukee. They will be absent several weeks.

Mr. W. R. Winburn, died at his residence on Hilliard street Sunday night and was buried at Oakland cemetery Sunday afternoon.

Mr. James Nix, a well known Baptist minister aged 4 years, died at Stockbridge, in Henry county, Saturday.

Dr. J. J. Knott has returned to the city from New York.

SENATORIAL STOP-STRIPS—The senate passed a resolution yesterday providing for two sessions daily—an afternoon session, commencing at 4 and lasting until 6 o'clock, in addition to the morning session.

The bill incorporating the Chattahoochee canal company passed the senate yesterday.

The senate is making strenuous efforts to get ready for the adjournment Friday.

Secretary Harris is a veteran—he has been in the army for seven years.

The session of yesterday was a busy one.

TRADE NOTES ABOUT TOWN—It was never livelier.

The Atlanta rolling mill is making 1,000 tons of rails for the side tracks of the Cole roads.

James Wilkins, Post, bridge builder, of Atlanta, direct the largest importation ever made by a southern city. Their Chinese invoices are curiousities.

The bakers and cracker factories of Atlanta have a capacity of 24 barrels of flour per day. They ship bread and crackers all over the country.

LIBRARY DOTS—The following new books have been purchased: Farm Festivals, Diana, Lotterings in Pleasant Paths, Baby Rite, Sensible Etiquette, Tom Brown at Oxford, Little Rags, No Alternative, Missy, Ball's Maid. These books are nearly all recent publications and are frequently called for.

"Farm Festivals" is a beautiful new book of poems by that well-known author, Will Carleton.

One hundred dollars will be invested in new books about the 1st of October.

Young man, where do you spend your evenings? Go join the Young Men's library association. You can become a member by paying the small sum of \$1, which will give you the benefit of 10,000 volumes from October 1st, 1881, to April 1st, 1882, and it is only \$2 each six months thereafter.

The library is visited daily by two or three hundred persons. About one half of these are ladies.

This shows that our citizens are not so ignorant and prejudiced as the location. The library is becoming more popular every day. It is the only place of amusement in the city that a stranger can visit and feel at home.

You can find in the reading room the following popular newspapers: ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, Missouri Republican, Cincinnati Enquirer, Louisville Courier-Journal, New York Herald, and many others too numerous to mention.

The library also subscribes for nearly all the leading magazines, and Harper's and Frank Leslie's illustrated weekly papers—London News, New York Times, etc.

The librarian appeals to the ladies to visit the library often during the cotton exposition. If they do not do so it would make the library more attractive and a popular place of resort.

Information Wanted.

ENTRORS CONSTITUTION—In December, 1880, during the last session of the legislature a resolution was passed appropriating \$50 for plans for a new capitol building. The government advertised and plans were submitted. What I wish to know is has any action been taken upon that resolution or was it buried under the capitol bill when it failed?

Meeting Postponed.

ATLANTA, Ga., September 19.—Editors Constitution: Have the kindness to notify the citizens of Atlanta that in consequence of the critical condition of the president, the public meeting that was to have been held at DeGue's opera house to-morrow, Tuesday, evening, will be deferred until further notice. Very respectfully yours,

H. L. KIMBALL, Director General.

The Courts.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA—Atlanta, Ga., September 19, 1881.

Albany Circuit—No 14. Argument concluded.

No 15. Withdrawn.

No 17. Johnston, trustee, vs. Neil. Claim, from Dougherty. Argued. D. A. Vason, for plaintiff. In error. J. P. D. Warren, G. C. Wright, contra.

No 19. Crine & Daniel vs. Davis, receiver. Money rule, from Dougherty. Argued. C. B. Woodson; L. Arbuthnot, for plaintiff in error. Wright & Pope, contra.

No 1. Gunn vs. Jones, president. Claim, from Calhoun. Argued. J. Beck, Kenneth & Hood, by brief, for plaintiff in error. C. B. Wooten, contra.

No 2. Belcher vs. Black et al. Claim, from Deaton. Argued. J. H. Anderson, for plaintiff in error. O. G. Gurley, by brief, contra.

At the conclusion of the reading of the brief for defendant in error by Mr. Z. Harrison, the court adjourned until 10 a. m. to-morrow.

Eight cases remain to be disposed of on the Albany circuit, and there is an injunction case from the Rome circuit at the head.

BUT TWO WEEKS,

AND OGLETHORPE PARK WILL SWARM WITH VISITORS.

An Immense Amount of Work to be Done, But the Managers Declare that Everything Will be Ready—The Interest of the People Throughout the State Aroused.

Two weeks only remain for preparation before the great exposition must open its doors to the public. In that very brief time an immense amount of work must be done by the executive managers and by the citizens of Atlanta, if we would be prepared to have the ceremonies of that occasion pass off with that éclat which, for the credit of our city and state, every man and woman in this community desires. We, therefore, remind our citizens of the meeting to be held at DeGue's opera-house this evening at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing a committee of twenty-five members to co-operate with the executive committee in arranging for the proper carrying out of the opening ceremonies, to assist in the reception and entertainment of the many distinguished guests of the exposition, and to secure the general participation of our people in the exercises. Among other things desired is a full and handsome decoration of our public buildings, places of business and private residences. There are numerous ways in which all can assist in making the inauguration of this great industrial enterprise typical of Atlanta's enterprise and creditable to all her citizens. The ladies will notice that the executive committee extends to them an earnest invitation to meet with their husbands, brothers and friends on this occasion. When the ladies of this city take hold earnestly of any enterprise it is certain to be successful.

The recent rains have started the grass in the various plots about the exposition buildings, and have brightened up all the vegetation in the park, adding very much to its beauty. A car load of semi-tropical shrubs, consigned to Mr. Cole, a landscape gardener, has arrived and will be placed in these plots, and many others are to follow, so that, within a short time, the bare spaces will become a garden of verdure and materially change the immediate surroundings of the main building.

The wisdom of the management in covering the walks and drives with sand and gravel is shown in the present condition of the grounds. Notwithstanding the heavy rainfall of the last few days, they are all in splendid condition, entirely free from mud and almost as hard as though paved.

At least one hundred representatives of the leading journals of this country and Europe will be here during the entire three months of the exposition, besides a much greater number of editors and correspondents, who will spend but two or three days each at the great fair. The press building has been definitely located at the west end of the track by the side of agricultural hall, and in front of what was formerly known as the dining hall. It will be every accommodation for the editorial fraternity and during the entire period it will be a center of great activity.

From various parts of this state we are receiving reports of meetings of citizens held county-wide to provide for exhibits in connection with the railroads, such meetings having been inspired by the circular letter of our director general, published in The CONSTITUTOR a fortnight ago, which asked citizens of every county to take that action which it had been hoped the legislature would have provided for, for those that cannot readily prepare it, and agricultural resources of our commonwealth.

The enthusiasm evident at all these meetings shows that those members of the legislature who refused to do anything to aid their constituents in presenting the grand resources of Georgia to the eyes of the world, failed to comprehend the feeling of the people of this state. When they get back to their homes and find what their constituents have done during their absence to make amends for their shortcomings, the scales will fall from a good many legislative eyes. Thomas county is particularly wide awake. At a meeting held in Thomasville on the 10th inst., a central executive committee of five prominent citizens was appointed to take charge of the interests of that county at the exposition and to secure a large display. That committee has appointed in every voting district a sub-committee, composed of three ladies and three gentlemen, all of whom have accepted and have gone to work with enthusiasm to secure everything of interest and importance throughout the county that will illustrate its natural resources and the skill and industry of its citizens. THE CONSTITUTION knows what the people of Georgia can do when they are thoroughly aroused, and we are exceedingly gratified to see these indications of interest in all parts of the state and we expect that they will result in an aggregate display that will go far toward relieving our people from the charge of indifference to the exposition, giving to the state an approximate idea of the undeveloped wealth and the great natural advantages to be found within our borders.

The chief of the department of engineering and machinery, Mr. Charles T. Sabin, is engaged with his assistants in superintending the erection of the great Corliss engine, and of the others that are to furnish the motive power for the machinery. In three of the wings the main shafting is already in place, ready for the belting to be attached, and the remainder will be up in the course of a couple of days. A painter is at work on the upper faces of the tall smokestack, placing on each side an immense crown, surrounding a cotton plant. This design appears on the exhibition and is quite an appropriate ornament to the huge chimney which towers above the principal building.

ATLANTA HEALTH INSTITUTE.

THIS ADMIRABLE SANITARIUM IS LOCATED IN the most elevated and healthful portion of the city, affording ample opportunity for comfort, quiet and retirement.

Diseases are here treated in a thorough and scientific manner, and with a degree of success impossible to attain under any other mode of treatment. Over 2000 patients from all parts of the United States and Canada have, during the last twelve years, while under treatment of the Physicians of this Institute, been entirely restored to health.

No Drugs, Medicines or Poisons used in any form. Our Therapeutic Remedies consist of various kinds of Galvano-Electric Baths, the celebrated Swedish-Movement Process, Hygienic Agencies and Surgical Appliances.

With a competent corps of regularly qualified Physicians, advantageous location, and unexcelled facilities, this Institute presents to invalids inducements such as are offered by no similar institution in the Southern States.

For particulars address U. O. ROBERTSON, M.D., Atlanta, Ga.

C. G. GROSSE.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

30 Whitehall St., Up-stairs.

WHILE ON HIS RECENT VISIT TO NEW YORK receiving a large and most choice assortment of Fine Cloths, Dressings, French Diagonals and Fancy Silks, the legal hours sale on the first Tuesday in October, the stock embraces some of the most elegant pieces of Beavers and French Worsteds with press those who inspect it with belief by far the most tasty ever brought to the city before.

W. W. TOWN, Guardian of Merchants.

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SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

PROTECTION FROM ATTACK BY MALARIA.

CHILLS AND FEVER, HEADACHE, INTERMITTENT FEVER, GENERAL DEBILITY, BILIOUSNESS, LASSITUDE, TYPHOID FEVER, NAUSEA.

ARE THE PAINFUL OFFSPRING OF MALARIA, and have their origin in a disordered Liver, which, if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and death will ensue.

Simmons' Liver Regulator (PURELY VEGETABLE.)

is absolutely certain in its remedial effects and acts more promptly in curing all forms of Malarial diseases than calomel or quinine, without any of the injurious consequences which follow their use.

It taken occasionally by persons exposed to Malaria IT WILL EXPEL THE POISON AND PROTECT THEM FROM ATTACK.

See that you get the Genuine in White Wrapper, with red Z, prepared only by J. H. Zeilin & Co., August 30—dly Tues thurs sat sun next read mat

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

SOMETHING EVERY LADY OUGHT TO KNOW

There exists a means of securing a soft and brilliant Complexion, no matter how poor it may naturally be. Hagan's Magnolia Balm is a delicate and harmless article, which instantly removes Freckles, Tan, Redness, Roughness, Eruption, Vulgar Flushings, etc., etc. So delicate and natural are its effects that its use is not suspected by anybody.

No lady has the right to present a disfigured face in society when the Magnolia Balm is sold by all druggists for 75 cents.

feb—dly Tues thurs sat sun next read mat

KIDNEY WORT.

THE ONLY MEDICINE IN EITHER LIQUID OR DRY FORM That Acts at the same time on THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, AND THE KIDNEYS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisons and humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY WORT WILL SURELY CURE KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Why suffer Billious pains and aches? Why tormented with Piles, Constipation? Why frightened over disordered Kidneys? Why endure nervous or sick headaches? Use KIDNEY WORT! It relieves in health. Put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in one case one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it. GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, \$1.00. WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's. (Will send free post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

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CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!

We have now in stock, and arriving daily, the most complete line of carpets, oil cloths, matting, lace curtains, shades, cornice mouldings and wall papers ever brought to this city.

Among them will be found the latest designs in Wilton's, moquets, body brussels, tapestry and ingrain, which, for beauty and style, cannot be surpassed by any house in the south.

Our stock of wall papers and ceiling decorations is the most complete and extensive ever brought to this market.

In our upholstering department we employ none but the most skilled workmen, and guarantee work equal in finish to any turned out in New York city.

We are determined not to be undersold and invite an inspection of our stock, feeling confident we can make it to your interest to purchase from us.

CARTER & SOLOMON,

50 WHITEHALL STREET.

282 sept—dly Tues thurs sat sun next read mat

EXPOSITION HOTEL,

ATLANTA, GA.

WILL BE OPEN THE LATTER PART OF SEPTEMBER.

CAPACITY 1,000 GUESTS,

ELECTRIC BELLS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, AND ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

TERMS, \$3.00 PER DAY,

The RESTAURANT will be in charge of the famous S. ZETELLE, of Richmond, Virginia.

PHIL. F. BROWN,

LATE OF THE MARKHAM, AND PROPRIETOR OF BLUE RIDGE SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.

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MACHINERY.

